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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

November 1983 Volume 12, Number 11

1984 OUTLOOK FORUM FEATURES RECREATION, ATTRACTIONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS FORECASTS

The American Recreation Coalition chairman and a senior executive of Pannell Kerr Forster will moderate panels forecasting performances of the hospitality, foodservice, recreation and attractions industries during the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1984 Travel Outlook Forum, December 12-13 in metropolitan Washington, D.C.

"Market Opportunities in the Recovering Economy," theme of the ninth annual premier conference on travel and tourism prospects, takes place in the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel.

Albert Gomes, a principal at Pannell Kerr Forster will lead the outlook session on accommodations and foodservice and is an expert on long-range strategy, investment analysis, feasibility, and facility planning in the hospitality industry.

Other panel members are:

- John Rohs, vice president-research, Wertheim and Company, an institutional banking and research firm, presenting the outlook for hotel and motel lodging;
- Susan Mills, director of reseach National Restaurant Association, who will present the outlook for foodservice; and
- Robert Dickinson, vice president-sales and marketing, Carnival Cruise Lines, presenting the outlook for cruise travel.

American Recreation Coalition Chairman David Humphreys is also president and general counsel of the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association and a spokesman for the recreation industry. He is on the U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Advisory Board and an executive committee member of the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Council.

Humpreys will be head of the recreation and attractions panel, which includes:

- Don Ryan, president-camping group, Kampgrounds of America, who will present the outlook for camping in 1984;
- Dale Robertson, assistant chief, U.S. Forest Service, presenting the outlook for national forest visitation; and
- Don McMullen, vice president-research, Taft Broadcasting Co., who will present the outlook for theme parks and private attractions.

For registration and further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 293-1040##

SPECIAL STUDY TARGETS POTENTIAL PACKAGE TOUR MARKETS

Americans take more than 50 million package tours a year, yet the market for these trips is hardly tapped, according to a report to be released next month by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Analysis of special tabulations of the Data Center's National Travel Survey finds package tours total less than one-fifth of all trips of five nights or more away from home taken by U.S. residents. Married couples, those aged 45 to 64, retirees, and those living in the Great Lakes region offer the best opportunities for package tour expansion.

The special study, "The U.S. Market for Package Tours," will be released at the Annual Conference of the U.S. Tour Operators Association, November 30, 1983, in Hawaii. Copies will be sent to Full Members and will be available to others for $60 prepaid, including postage.##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE SLIGHTLY DURING SEPTEMBER

Posting the smallest increase in six months, the cost of travel in the U.S, as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose only 0.1 percent in September 1983.

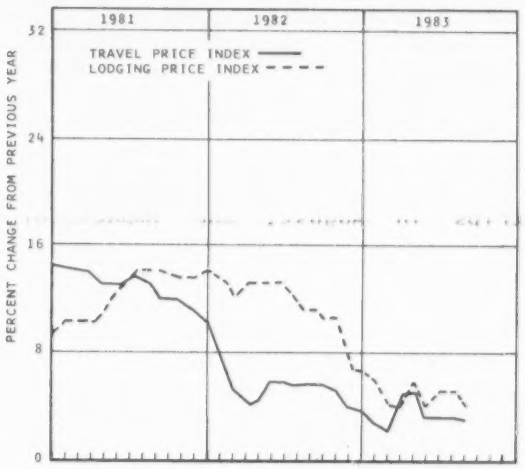
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in September, up slightly from the 0.3 percent rise during August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 355.0 in September (1967=100).

Gasoline prices dropped 0.6 percent, and the cost of lodging out of town fell 0.3 percent, prompting the small increase in overall travel prices.

The cost of entertainment services grew 0.9 percent, leading all TPI components. The cost of incidental purchases followed, up 0.7 percent. Both airline fares and intercity bus fares increased 0.6 percent.

The TPI has increased 2.8 percent since September of last year, slightly less than the 2.9 percent increase registered by the CPI during the same period. Intercity bus fares have jumped 12.5 percent during the past year to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are still 1.8 percent below September 1982 levels.##



LODGING PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, September, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change August, 1983 to September, 1983	Annual Percent Change September, 1982 to September, 1983
Transportation	0.0	1.3
Airline Fares	0.6	3.4
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	12.5
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	7.8
Taxicab Fares	0.4	1.2
Gasoline	-0.6	-1.8
Lodging	-0.3	3.9
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.0
Entertainment Services	0.9	5.1
Incidentals	0.7	2.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.1	2.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	2.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. ISSN: 0744-6233 Second Class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

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SURVEY REPORTS TRAVEL DECLINE IN AUGUST

The U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey reported Americans took 134.6 million person-trips in August, nearly 8 percent less than one year earlier. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

While travel activity for all purposes declined, pleasure travel fell only 1 percent. Vacation travel declined 6 percent, followed by business/convention travel which has been depressed in every month but one since January 1983, according to the monthly telephone survey.

Although fewer travelers took fewer trips in August, the impact of the decline was somewhat mitigated by an increase of 60 miles in the average trip's distance and average stays of 5.6 nights, over one night longer than one year ago. Weekend travel, however, fell 9 percent, suggesting that travelers are directing their resources toward longer stays at more distant destinations.

The upscale market segment continued to increase vacation travel for the third consecutive month. Persons with family incomes of at least $30,000 annually took 10 percent more vacation person-trips than in August 1982.

Despite the overall decline, travel by air continued to increase, a trend begun in February of this year. Travel by auto/truck/RV, however, fell nearly 7 percent.

According to the survey, vacation travel plans are near the same level as one year ago. Thirty-six percent of the population intends to take a vacation trip in the next six months. Of these, 56 percent plan to use auto/truck/RV transportation and 33 percent will travel by air. Twenty-five percent plan to travel to the Mountain West/Far West regions, the preferred destination among the nine travel regions covered by the survey.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

Twenty-seven percent of the U.S. adult residents planning a trip in the next six months intended to travel to a destination in The South, according to the August wave of the National Travel Survey (measuring travel activity in July), not 74 percent which was reported in October Travel Printout.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	August, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from July, 1983 (percent)	Change from August, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	2,037.1	-19.1%	-2.2%	11.5%
Eastern Gateway	1,532.7	45.4	2.9	4.4
G. Washington Country	8,036.6	-10.7	8.3	1.6
The South	6,208.1	-10.3	6.1	7.5
Great Lakes Country	1,033.6	-9.5	9.9	13.1
Mountain West	4,118.8	-2.6	5.7	3.7
Frontier West	2,462.5	-39.8	-1.4	-0.3
Far West	6,347.0	-0.5	-5.7	-6.7
The Islands	210.1	-6.0	4.3	-2.5
TOTAL	31,986.5	-10.0%	2.8%	1.6%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	August, 1983	% Change from July, 1983	% Change from August, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,930 million	2.5	6.0	5.9
Eating and drinking places[2]	$10,083 million	0.1	10.6	12.2
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,986 million	1.3	2.8	-1.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	64.4 percent	1.4	3.6	-0.7
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 1,081 million	1.4	1.3	0.9
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.6 billion	1.4	2.4	6.2
International revenue passenger-miles	5.8 billion	2.2	14.7	8.9
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	3.1 billion	0.6	1.3	-1.7
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	42.4 billion	-0.7	3.4	4.0
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index[9]	354.7	0.6	3.4	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	134.6 million	8.4	-7.7	-1.4
Vacation person-trips	100.0 million	11.7	-6.1	-1.1
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	35,557,023	-13.6	0.0	-1.0
Overnight stays	3,173,684	-1.1	-5.0	-5.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,766,814	-3.3	22.7	13.8
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,900,254	-17.7	-14.2	-1.7
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,946 thousand	2.4	5.0	0.4

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. Travel Data Center

December 1983 Volume 12, Number 12

SECOND QUARTER TRAVEL SHOWS NEGLIGIBLE DECLINE

Travel during the second quarter of 1983 remained virtually unchanged from the level recorded during April, May and June of the previous year according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported that 23 percent of all Americans, or 39 million adult residents, traveled away from home during each month. However, the average travel party size dropped enough to produce a slight dip in total person-trips.

Lingering effects of the 1981-1982 recession may have contributed to the 8 percent decline in travel during April and May, which offset the 14 percent increase during June, to produce a total of 266.5 million person-trips, posting no discernable change from 1982.

Despite no growth in volume, trip distances and durations both increased from 1982, averaging 820 round-trip miles and 4.7 nights away from home.

Vacation travel posted the largest decline for the quarter, falling nearly 11 percent from last year. However, these trips were much longer in duration and were farther from home than during the previous year. The average vacationer traveled nearly 1,020 miles, up from 850 miles, and spent 6.1 nights away from home compared to 4.9 nights in 1982.

Also this quarter, travel for pleasure purposes grew 5 percent, while business/convention person-trips grew 4 percent.

Air travel was up 4.4 percent for the quarter, sustaining five consecutive months of growth. Travel by personal motor vehicles, on the other hand, fell 3 percent below second quarter 1982 levels.

The upscale travel market, with family incomes of $30,000 or more annually, led the way to recovery, increasing their overall travel by 7 percent during the quarter. Travel by persons earning less declined 8 percent.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1982, and is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research.##

STUDY SHOWS RESTAURANT SALES TO INCREASE

Sales at commercial restaurants should rise 3.6 percent (adjusted for inflation) in 1983, the highest level since 1977, according to Restaurant Industry Operations Report '83 prepared by Laventhol & Horwath in cooperation with the National Restaurant Association.

In the past few years, sales for commercial restaurants (eating places, contract feeding, hotel/motel restaurants, retail hosts) have risen steadily from the $105.8 billion mark posted in 1981 to $112.8 billion in 1982 and are predicted to reach $122.5 billion in 1983.

Copies of Restaurant Industry Operations Report '83 can be obtained by sending a $35 check or money order to Laventhol & Horwath, Publications Department, 1845 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. For information or copies of other L&H studies, contact the Director of Publications.##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased only 0.1 percent in October 1983. Falling gasoline, lodging and taxicab prices held travel costs to the same rate of growth recorded in September.

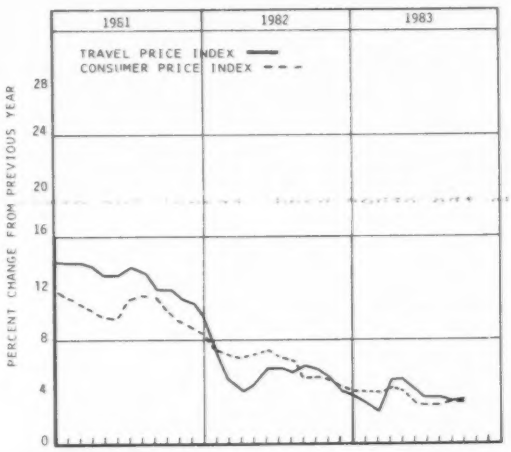
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in October, down slightly from the 0.5 percent rise during September.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 355.3 in October (1967=100).

Gasoline prices dropped 1.2 percent, while both taxicab fares and the cost of lodging while out of town fell 0.1 percent, restraining the increase in overall travel costs.

Airline fares and the cost of entertainment services grew 0.8 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by intercity bus fares, up 0.6 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.1 percent since October of last year, slightly more than the 2.9 percent growth registered by the CPI during the same period. Intercity bus fares have jumped 12.7 percent during the past year to lead all other components. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION CONTINUES TO OUTPACE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, October, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change September, 1983 to October, 1983	Annual Percent Change October, 1982 to October, 1983
Transportation	-0.2	1.1
Airline Fares	0.8	3.1
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	12.7
Intercity Train Fares	0.2	8.0
Taxicab Fares	-0.1	1.0
Gasoline	-1.2	-2.1
Lodging	-0.1	5.3
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.2
Entertainment Services	0.8	5.1
Incidentals	0.4	2.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.1	3.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	2.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SEPTEMBER TRAVEL INCREASES 9 PERCENT

Travel by U.S. residents increased nearly 9 percent in September, following three months of decline from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported that Americans took 103.7 million person-trips in September. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Travel to visit friends and relatives increased 16 percent over last September's figures, followed by vacation travel which increased 9 percent.

On the other hand, travel for other pleasure purposes fell 3 percent, and weekend travel declined 2 percent.

The non-profit research center suggests that travelers are again prefering longer trips that are generally farther from home, as weekend travel has declined for the third consecutive month. Moreover, vacationers traveled an average of 60 miles farther and stayed away from home slightly longer than during September of the previous year.

Travel by air showed substantial growth again in September, continuing an upward trend for the seventh consecutive month. Travel by auto/truck/RV grew 3 percent.

The number of U.S. adult residents planning a vacation trip in the next six months fell nearly 11 percent. However, 27 percent of the planned trips have already been arranged, an increase of more than one-third over last September's figures.

Of those planning a trip, 50 percent indicate they will travel by personal motor vehicles, while 40 percent anticipate traveling by air. Twenty-seven percent plan to travel to The South, while another 27 percent plan to travel to the states comprising the Mountain West/Far West regions of the country.

Vacation planners indicated an increased preference for commercial lodging and stays averaging more than one night longer than last year.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

In the November issue of Travel Printout, figures on rail pasenger traffic during August were unavailable. The number of Amtrak passenger-miles in August was 499.8 million. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	September, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from August, 1983 (percent)	Change from September, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	1,726.8	-14.5%	15.5%	12.2%
Eastern Gateway	1,590.5	3.8	2.1	3.8
G. Washington Country	5,974.0	-25.7	4.2	1.9
The South	5,278.2	-15.0	9.6	7.8
Great Lakes Country	495.9	-52.0	9.9	12.7
Mountain West	2,483.7	-39.7	19.2	5.7
Frontier West	996.4	-59.5	3.6	-0.1
Far West	5,039.3	-20.6	6.9	-5.2
The Islands	129.2	-38.5	-17.8	-3.8
TOTAL	23,714.9	-25.9%	7.9%	2.4%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	September, 1983	% Change from August, 1983	% Change from September, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,533 million	-13.5	9.7	6.3
Eating and drinking places[2]	$10,224 million	2.0	12.4	12.2
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,880 million	-1.2	1.5	-1.2
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	63.4 percent	-1.2	5.2	0.0
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.2 billion	-19.7	6.0	6.2
International revenue passenger-miles	4.9 billion	-15.5	17.9	10.0
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.3 billion	-25.6	0.9	-1.3
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	37.6 billion	-11.4	4.8	4.1
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	340.2 million	-31.9	11.0	4.1
Travel Price Index[9]	355.0	0.1	2.8	3.3
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	103.7 million	-23.0	8.4	-0.3
Vacation person-trips	62.1 million	-37.9	9.3	0.1
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	24,901,021	-30.4	4.0	0.0
Overnight stays	1,851,320	-41.6	-1.0	-0.5
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,037,476	-41.3	20.0	14.4
U.S. citizen departures[13]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,234,895	-35.0	6.9	-0.6
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[14]				
Barrels per day	6,653 thousand	-4.2	1.9	0.5

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. Travel Data Center

January, 1984 Volume 13, Number 1

OPTIMISTIC 1984 OUTLOOK FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM RELEASED

Assured that the fences have been mended, the travel industry looks to 1984 with unabashed enthusiasm according to the 1984 Outlook for Travel and Tourism, the proceedings of the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1984 Travel Outlook Forum held in December at the Marriott Crystal Gateway Hotel in Washington, D.C. The forum examined travel during 1983 and the prospects for travel in 1984.

In the 1984 Outlook, to be released by the U.S. Travel Data Center on January 31, Dr. Douglas Frechtling, director of the Washington-based travel research center, labels 1983 an "unexceptional year marked by slow gains in air travel and no discernible change in the volume of trips compared to 1982." On the brighter side, Frechtling notes travel industry receipts rose almost 10 percent in 1983. Moreover, while Americans took no more trips than the previous year, they increased the average length of stay away from home by 3.5 nights per trip.

Looking toward 1984, Dr. Frechtling comments, "As jobs and income continue to increase at high rates, prices remain relatively stable and replacement of necessary consumer goods is satisfied, Americans will once again turn to their favorite use of vacation time: travel away from home."

The 200-page 1984 Outlook also includes forecasts for specific travel industry sectors including international visitation, air and ground transportation, accommodations, attractions, and business travel.

Chase Econometrics Chairman Lawrence Chimerine predicts that the economic recovery will be slow, with real GNP growing an average 4 percent by the end of 1984. Tax cuts, lower inflation and expanding employment, however, will cause consumer spending to remain strong.

On international travel, Don Wynegar, director of the office of research for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, notes that 1983 posted tremendous growth in outbound travel, a surge that will subside as the dollar (Continued on Page 3)

TRAVEL AD SPENDING INCREASES $100 MILLION

1982 travel advertising spending in measured media by airlines, travel destinations and steamship lines showed their largest annual gain since 1978, according to a new study of travel advertising spending released by Ogilvy & Mather Advertising.

The latest volume of "Trends in Travel and Tourism Advertising Expenditures in U.S. Measured Media - 1978-1982" shows a total of $640 million spent in 1982 as against $540 million in 1981, with the largest yearly increase by the steamship lines. This category increased its spending by 57 percent going from $27 million in 1981 to $63 million in 1982.

The largest expenditure, however, is still that of the airlines, $420 million by U.S. flag carriers plus another $53 million by foreign flag carriers. Total airline advertising expenditures increased 18 percent in 1982 over 1981.

The new Ogilvy and Mather report contains a detailed analysis of these advertising expenditures plus those of U.S. states and foreign destinations. Copies are available for $25 each, prepaid, from Ms. Debby Dunphy, Ogilvy & Mather Advertising, Inc., 2 East 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.##

TRAVEL PRICES FALL IN NOVEMBER

Led by declining gasoline and lodging prices, the cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), fell 0.2 percent in November 1983.

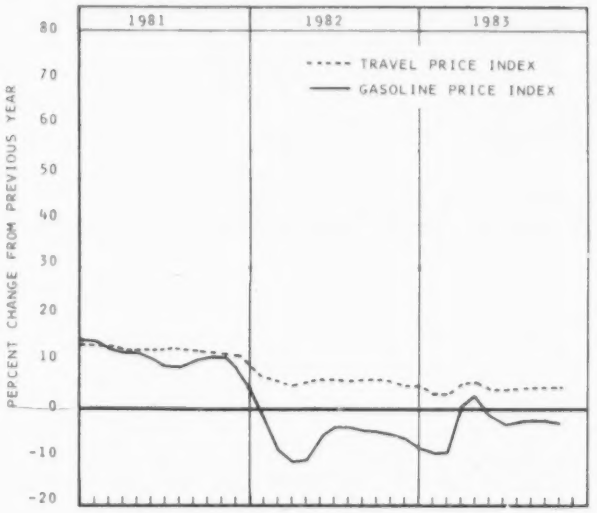
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in November, down slightly from the 0.3 percent rise during October.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 354.7 in November (1967=100).

The price of gasoline dropped 1.2 percent, while the cost of lodging out of town fell 1 percent, prompting the overall decrease in travel costs. Moreover, both intercity rail and bus fares posted slight declines.

Airline fares grew 1.2 percent to lead all other TPI components, followed by the taxicab fares which increased 0.5 percent.

The TPI has increased 3.6 percent since October of last year, slightly more than the 3.2 percent growth registered by the CPI during the same period. Intercity bus fares have jumped 11.3 percent during the past year to lead all other components. On the other hand, gasoline prices are 2.6 percent below November 1982 levels.##



GASOLINE PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN NOVEMBER.

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, November, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change October, 1983 to November, 1983	Annual Percent Change November, 1982 to November, 1983
Transportation	0.0	1.6
Airline Fares	1.2	4.9
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.4	11.3
Intercity Train Fares	-0.2	4.7
Taxicab Fares	0.5	1.4
Gasoline	1.1	-2.6
Lodging	-1.0	6.1
Food Away From Home	0.3	4.3
Entertainment Services	0.3	5.0
Incidentals	0.0	3.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.2	3.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	3.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

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TRAVEL DECLINES 4 PERCENT IN OCTOBER

Travel in October declined nearly 4 percent from year-earlier levels, the U.S. Travel Data Center announced today.

According to the non-profit research center, which conducts the monthly National Travel Survey, U.S. residents took 80.9 million person-trips in October 1983 but increased the average stay by one night, continuing a trend toward longer trips begun in February 1983. (A person-trip is measured each time a person goes 100 miles or more away from home).

The monthly telephone survey reported travel for pleasure and vacation purposes fell substantially, although the decline was cushioned by increases in the length of stay. Travel for business purposes and attending conventions, which has been depressed since the beginning of the year, surged in October. Moreover, the duration of business/convention trips increased 7 percent.

Underscoring the trend toward trips of longer duration, weekend travel fell 29 percent in October, continuing a four-month decline.

Travel by auto, truck and recreational vehicle fell 16 percent. Despite the overall decline, air travel increased for the eighth consecutive month.

Vacation travel plans posted a modest increase over the level recorded in October 1982. Thirty-six percent of the U.S. adult population intends to take a vacation trip in the next six months, 4 percent more than one year ago.

Data Center Assistant Director Suzanne Cook noted "Twenty-two percent of these vacation planners have already made their travel arrangements, an increase of more than one-third over last year's levels. This is an encouraging sign that travel is returning to the higher levels we measured before the 1981-82 recession."##

OUTLOOK (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

depreciates. Wynegar expects more Americans will be encouraged to travel in the U.S. in 1984, attracted by the 1984 Summer Olympic Games and the Louisiana World Exposition in New Orleans.

The 1984 Outlook for Travel and Tourism will contain over 200 pages of narrative, tables and charts on the prospects for travel in 1984. It is being sent to Data Center members and is available to others for $85.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.##

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	October, 1983 visits[1] (thousands)	Change from September, 1983 (percent)	Change from October, 1982 (percent)	1983/82 Year-to-date (percent)
New England	1,449.6	-16.1%	18.4%	12.9%
Eastern Gateway	884.4	-44.4	-5.3	2.7
G. Washington Country	5,691.4	-4.7	7.4	2.0
The South	5,327.1	0.9	6.7	7.7
Great Lakes Country	351.5	-29.1	3.9	12.0
Mountain West	1,077.4	-56.6	12.1	6.1
Frontier West	1,168.4	17.2	-5.3	-0.4
Far West	3,516.8	-29.3	1.2	-4.7
The Islands	147.9	14.5	-12.9	-4.6
TOTAL	19,659.5	-17.1%	4.1%	2.5%

[1]Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	October, 1983	% Change from September, 1983	% Change from October, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,587 million	2.1	11.3	6.8
Eating and drinking places[2]	$10,211 million	0.6	9.5	11.8
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,886 million	0.0	1.6	-0.9
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	N/A	N/A	3.9	0.5
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 956 million	7.4	3.4	0.9
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.2 billion	7.2	5.2	6.1
International revenue passenger-miles	4.6 billion	-6.0	17.3	10.7
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	37.8 billion	0.9	5.4	4.2
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	304.5 million	-10.5	-4.4	3.3
Travel Price Index[9]	355.3	0.1	3.1	3.3
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	80.9 million	-22.0	-3.7	-0.6
Vacation person-trips	40.1 million	-35.4	-22.0	-2.0
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	20,261,859	-18.6	1.0	0.0
Overnight stays	1,031,239	-44.6	1.0	-5.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	914,553	-11.8	49.2	16.8
U.S. citizen departures[12]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	726,144	-41.2	2.2	-0.4
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[13]				
Barrels per day	6,719 thousand	0.4	5.1	1.1

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. Travel Data Center

February, 1984 Volume 13, Number 2

STUDY OF PACKAGE TOUR MARKET SEGMENTS RELEASED

Americans took 20 percent more package tour trips in 1983 than the previous year, estimates a U.S. Travel Data Center report released today,

According to U.S. Market for Package Tours, a report based on the Data Center's monthly telephone survey, Americans took 62 million package tour person-trips last year, 5 percent of total person-trips taken by U.S. residents. (A person trip is counted each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

This study is the first detailed survey of the U.S. market for trips involving transportation, accommodations or other travel elements purchasd together and prepaid, or package tours. It reports that on the average, Americans taking package tours tend to be middle-income, better-educated couples without children and living in metropolitan areas.

The most popular package tours are vacation trips primarily for outdoor recreation or entertainment and sightseeing. Nearly half of all package tours involve air travel, and one quarter include a car rental or bus transport. Seventy-one percent of all package tours include hotel/motel lodging and most of the trips are three to nine nights long. The Northeast is the most popular U.S. package tour destination, which is not surprising since 34 percent of package tours are purchased by northeastern residents. Half of all package tour travelers do not consult a travel agent.

The report shows domestic tours tend to attract more low- to mid-scale families living in rural areas especially in the middle west regions. On the other hand, foreign tours tend to attract more mid-scale singles living in large urban areas.

U.S. Market for Package Tours also contrasts market segments for air and motorcoach tours, and foreign escorted and unescorted tours. The 88-page report is being sent to all Data Center full members and is available to limited members and others for $60.00, prepaid, from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.##

1984 U.S. INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK INCLUDES TRAVEL INDUSTRY

For the first time in its 25-year history, the U.S. Industrial Outlook, the annual U.S. industrial forecast compiled by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industrial Economics, includes a section on the travel industry.

Data Center Director Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling wrote the travel services section which includes the industry's performance in 1983, an outlook for 1984, and a long-range forecast through 1988.

Emphasizing travel's important contribution to the economy, Frechtling estimates the travel industry employed 4.65 million U.S. residents and that travelers spent $204 billion in the U.S. in 1983.

Long-term prospects for the travel industry are favorable, according to Frechtling. Travel expenditures are expected to grow 4 percent annually in real terms from 1984 to 1988, about the same rate as the overall economy.

Copies of the 1984 U.S. Industrial Outlook may be obtained by sending a check for $14.00 (made payable to the U.S. Superintendent of Documents) to U.S. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.##

DECEMBER TRAVEL PRICES DROP SHARPLY

The cost of travel in the U.S. in December 1983 posted the largest decline in 10 months according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), released today.

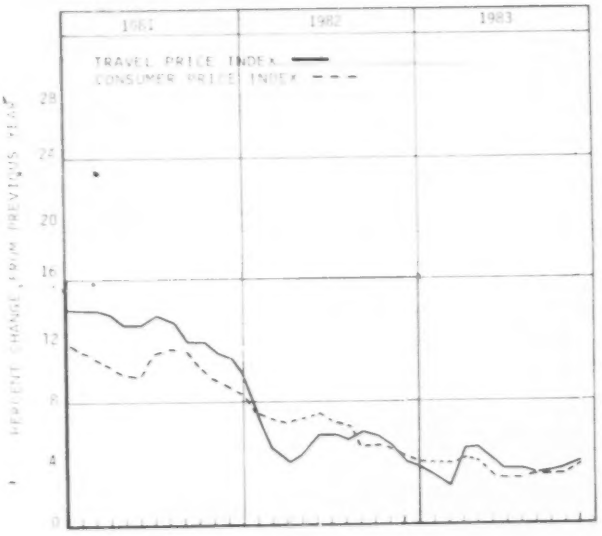
Led by declining lodging prices and bus fares, travel costs fell 0.6 percent in December following a 0.2 percent decline during November.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.1 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in December, down slightly from the 0.2 percent rise during November.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 352.4 in December (1967=100).

Bus fares dropped 2.5 percent while the cost of lodging out of town fell 1.6 percent. The cost of gasoline, airline fares, and incidental purchases also posted declines during December.

The TPI has increased 3.9 percent since December of last year, slightly more than the 3.8 percent growth registered by the CPI during the same period. Intercity bus fares have grown the most during the past year, 7.4 percent. On the other hand, gasoline prices are still 1.6 percent below December 1982 levels.##



TRAVEL AND CONSUMER PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE SLOWLY

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, December, 1983

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change November, 1983 to December, 1983	Annual Percent Change December, 1982 to December, 1983	Full year percent change 1983/1982
Transportation	-0.8	1.9	1.5
Airline Fares	-0.7	4.8	5.8
Intercity Bus Fares	-2.5	7.4	9.1
Intercity Train Fares	1.6	5.5	7.4
Taxicab Fares	1.0	2.3	1.3
Gasoline	-0.8	-1.6	-3.3
Lodging	-1.6	6.8	5.1
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.1	4.4
Entertainment Services	0.4	5.4	5.8
Incidentals	-0.4	2.9	2.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.6	3.9	3.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.1	3.8	3.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THIRD QUARTER TRAVEL POSTS NEGLIGIBLE DECLINE IN 1983

Travel during the third quarter of 1983 remained virtually unchanged from levels recorded a year earlier, but travelers spent nearly 9 percent more nights away from home, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report, released today.

The national non-profit research center, which has conducted the monthly telephone survey for five years, reported U.S. residents took 363 million person-trips during July, August, and September 1983, 2 percent less than one year earlier. Declines in July and August travel offset the 9 percent increase recorded in September. (A person-trip is recorded each time someone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, increased 11 percent in the third quarter, which is traditionally the most popular quarter for travel. On the other hand, business/convention travel fell nearly one-third. Travel to visit friends and relatives also weakened, down 11 percent.

Vacation travel fell a moderate 2 percent; however, the average vacation covered more nights away from home and slightly longer round-trip distances. Nights spent away from home on vacation trips rose 16 percent over third quarter 1982 levels.

Continuing an eight-month growth trend, air travel increased by one-fourth. Travel by personal motor vehicle, though, fell 4 percent below third quarter 1982 levels. At the same time, travel by the upscale market increased 11 percent, but households earning less than $30,000 annually reported a 12 percent decline.

Visitor Volume at National Parks is unavailable this month as the National Park Service is temporarily unable to produce visitor counts.

A major alteration in travel patterns in the third quarter was the sharp increase in travel activity in the Great Lakes Country region. Not only did travel by residents of the region increase 14 percent, but travel to destinations in the region increased from 14 percent of total travel in third quarter 1982 to 18 percent during the same period of 1983.

The most popular destination region, however, continued to be The South which attracted 22 percent of all travel in the third quarter.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1982, and is being sent to members of the Data Center. It is available to others for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, D.C. 20036.##

NOVEMBER TRAVEL INCREASES 9 PERCENT

Confirming projections that family travel would grow substantially during the Thanksgiving holiday, the U.S. Travel Data Center announced today that travel by Americans in November 1983 increased 9 percent over year-earlier levels.

According to the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey, 41 million adult Americans took 92.4 million person-trips in November, almost 40 percent of which occurred during the Thanksgiving holiday. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Reflecting the strong growth in travel during Thanksgiving, trips to visit friends and relatives pushed travel for pleasure purposes up 17 percent over November 1982. The volume of both vacation and business/convention travel remained about the same.

Air travel improved for the tenth consecutive month, posting an 18 percent year-to-date increase.##

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	November, 1983	% Change from October, 1983	% Change from November, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,202 million	-14.9	11.0	7.1
Eating and drinking places[2]	$10,298 million	0.6	10.2	11.7
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,768 million	-1.5	0.4	-0.8
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	66.4 percent	2.8	3.3	0.5
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 820 million	-14.2	5.0	1.4
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.1 billion	-6.8	3.2	5.8
International revenue passenger-miles	3.5 billion	-23.8	15.3	11.1
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	34.6 billion	-8.2	5.0	4.2
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	335 million	10.0	25.5	4.6
Travel Price Index[9]	354.7	-0.2	3.6	3.3
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	92.4 million	14.2	9.0	0.2
Vacation person-trips	48.3 million	20.4	-1.0	-1.9
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	702,538	-23.2	18.5	16.9
U.S. citizen departures[12]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	438,924	-39.6	6.6	-0.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[13]				
Barrels per day	6,600 thousand	-1.8	0.4	1.0

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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March, 1984

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STATE TRAVEL ADVERTISING BUDGETS GROW 14 PERCENT IN 1983-84

Tourism development offices in 48 states plan to spend $47 million for travel advertising in 1983-84, according to the 1983-84 Survey of State Travel Offices soon to be released by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The survey reports a 14 percent increase in travel advertising budgets for these states from the previous year.

The average state will devote more than $982,900 to advertising, over one-third of the average total travel promotion and development budget.

All 50 states plan to spend a total of $147 million on all travel and tourism development programs in 1983-84, 15 percent more than the previous year. These programs include promotion, public relations, highway welcome center operations, and research, as well as advertising. For the first time, the average state travel development budget tops $2.9 million.

"State travel development budgets increased significantly faster than inflation this year," commented Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Data Center director. "States are competing more aggressively than ever for shares of the nation's $200 billion travel market."

Not all states are sharing in travel development budget growth. Eight states will spend less than during the previous fiscal year, while 42 will spend more.

Florida leads all states and territories with a travel development budget of $8.9 million. Seven other states will spend $5 million or more during 1983-84. Of all states, the state of California will spend the least on travel development: $492,370.

The Survey of State Travel Offices, 1983-84 is the eleventh annual report on the budgets, advertising, and programs of the state and U.S. territory tourism development agencies. The 100-page report is available for $50.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

This study was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America.##

SEMINAR PRESENTS EXPANDED SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL OUTLOOK

The third annual summer vacation travel forecast will be unveiled at a seminar sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center, 9:00 a.m. on May 10 at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Washington.

In addition to predicting the volume of travel during the June-August vacation season in 1984, the forecast has been expanded this year to include travelers' preferences for types of destinations, travel budgets compared to those of last summer, and perceptions of the costs of various travel services and destinations

The seminar will also cover the impact of changes in inflation, unemployment and overall business conditions since summer 1983. It will include forecasts of how individual travel markets will fare during the summer of 1984 and examine travel patterns of last summer. Demographics, transport modes, and regional visitation outlooks will be reviewed, with time for discussion of implications for travel marketers.

Forecasts will be based on telephone interviews with over 3,000 U.S. adults through the Data Center s continuing National Travel Survey, now in its sixth year.

Registration cost is $60 for Data Center limited members and $75 for non-members. There is a late registration

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES JUMP IN JANUARY

Led by large increases in lodging rates and intercity bus fares, the cost of travel in the U.S. in January 1984 jumped 0.8 percent, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), released today. This increase is an abrupt reversal of the 0.6 percent decline registered during December.

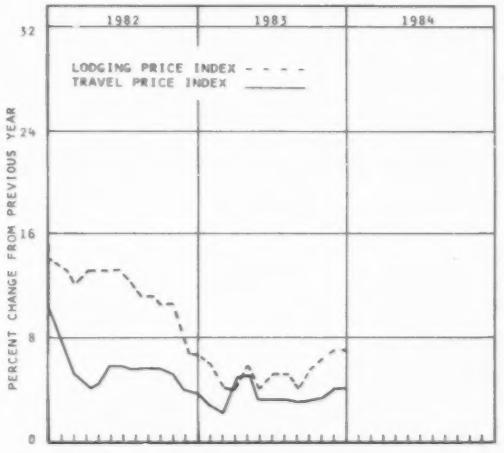
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.6 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in January, up from the 0.1 percent rise during December.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation, and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 355.1 in January (1967=100).

Bus fares jumped 4.9 percent while the cost of lodging out of town rose 2.8 percent during the one-month period. Intercity train fares also showed substantial growth, up 0.8 percent.

On the other hand, gasoline prices dropped 1.3 percent from December's level, while the cost of incidental purchases fell 0.6 percent.

Both the TPI and CPI have increased 4.1 percent since January of last year. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.4 percent, leading all TPI components during this period. On the other hand, gasoline prices are still 0.4 percent below January 1983 levels.##



LODGING PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN JANUARY

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, January, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change December, 1983 to January, 1984	Annual Percent Change January, 1983 to January, 1984
Transportation	-0.2	2.4
Airline Fares	0.4	4.4
Intercity Bus Fares	4.9	11.4
Intercity Train Fares	0.8	6.2
Taxicab Fares	0.2	2.4
Gasoline	-1.3	-0.4
Lodging	2.8	7.0
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.0
Entertainment Services	0.3	4.7
Incidentals	-0.6	2.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.8	4.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.6	4.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

ISSN: 0744-6233

DECEMBER WEATHER DAMPENS TRAVEL SPIRITS

During the coldest December on record, travel in America fell 15 percent, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report.

The monthly telephone survey reported U.S. residents took 80 million person-trips in December, compared to 93.9 million during the same month of 1982. (A person-trip is recorded each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Although almost half of all December person-trips were to visit friends and relatives, travel for this purpose declined significantly from year earlier figures. On the other hand, business/convention travel continued to recover and during the final three months of the year, grew one-quarter over levels recorded during the depressed fourth quarter of 1982. Travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment grew 10 percent in December.

Contrary to the trend toward longer trips in recent months, the average trip in December included about the same duration as in the previous year, 4.6 nights away from home. Moreover, the average round-trip distance fell 40 miles to an average 760 miles.

Despite the overall decline in travel, air travel remained strong, accounting for 22 percent of all person-trips taken in December. Travel by auto/truck/recreational vehicle, affected by the drop in trips to visit friends and relatives, declined 24 percent.

The most popular destination region, the Mountain West/Far West, attracted 24 percent of all travelers, perhaps because the southern portion of this region was the only part of the country that escaped the severe cold weather in December. This region also generated the most travelers.

For the tenth consecutive month, the National Travel Survey reported an increase in plans to travel during a vacation. In December, 4 percent more adults said they are planning a vacation trip than one year earlier. Forty-seven percent of those planning a vacation trip intend to travel by personal motor vehicle, and 37 percent by air, a considerable increase over the previous year.

Half of all vacationers are planning to use commercial lodging and are planning trips longer in both distance and duration than a year ago.

Plans to visit The South declined 8 percent from a year earlier; however, that region is still the most popular, and one-quarter of all vacationers plan to visit destinations there. Twenty-two percent plan to visit the Mountain West/Far West, a substantial increase over 1982.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

National Parks monthly visitation data will not be available for the next several months due to the installation of a new data-base management system in the National Park Service Statistical Office.

SEMINAR (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

fee of $5.00 after May 1. The registration fee includes a complimentary copy of the 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

For further information and hotel registration forms, contact Manager of Communications, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036 or phone 202/293-1040.

Those unable to attend may order the 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets by sending $60.00 prepaid to the U.S. Travel Data Center. The publication will be available after May 10.##

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	December, 1983	% Change from November, 1983	% Change from December, 1982	Year-to-date % Change 1983/1982
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places[1]	$ 2,133 million	-3.1	10.1	7.3
Eating and drinking places[2]	$ 9,949 million	-3.7	6.5	11.2
Gasoline service stations[2]	$ 8,878 million	1.1	2.9	-0.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate[3]	67.7 percent	2.0	1.8	0.6
Real demand for commercial lodging[4]	$ 804 million	-2.0	3.6	2.1
Airline passenger traffic[5]				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.2 billion	7.6	0.8	5.4
International revenue passenger-miles	3.8 billion	8.8	15.3	11.3
Bus passenger traffic[6]				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.8 billion	1.7	-4.2	-1.6
Highway traffic volume[7]				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	33.1 billion	-4.5	1.3	4.1
Rail passenger traffic[8]				
Amtrak passenger-miles	394.7 million	17.8	14.5	5.4
Travel Price Index[9]	352.4	-0.6	3.9	3.4
U.S. resident travel[10]				
Total person-trips	80.0 million	-13.4	-14.8	-1.1
Vacation person-trips	55.4 million	14.7	-10.4	-2.7
Public use of National Parks[11]				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.[12]				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	619,484	-11.8	15.0	16.6
U.S. citizen departures[12]				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	319,533	-27.2	-23.6	-1.0
Domestic demand for motor gasoline[13]				
Barrels per day	6,614 thousand	-0.2	1.0	0.9

[1]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. [2]Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. [3]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. [4]Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. [5]Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. [6]All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. [7]Source: Federal Highway Administration. [8]Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). [9]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. [10]Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. [11]Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. [12]Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. [13]Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

April, 1984 Volume 13, Number 4

U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER EXAMINES SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL

American vacationers spent 1.7 billion nights away from home last summer, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center, which will unveil its 1984 summer vacation travel forecast at a seminar on May 10 at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Washington, D.C.

In last year's forecast, the private non-profit research center had predicted summer vacationers would spend 19 percent more nights away from home than in 1982, close to the actual increase of 22 percent.

Vacationers took 263 million person-trips during June, July and August 1983. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.) The average vacation trip included 2.2 persons who spent 6.4 nights away from home.

Most summer vacation trips were by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. The two most popular overnight accommodations were homes of friends and relatives, followed by hotels, motels and other commercial lodgings.

The 1984 summer vacation travel forecast, to be presented at the 1984 Summer Vacation Travel Outlook Seminar, has been expanded to include travelers' preferences for types of destinations, travel budgets compared to last summer, and perceptions of the costs of various travel services and destinations. As in the past, the volume of travel, demographics, transportation modes and regional visitation outlooks will also be covered.

Information will be derived from the U.S. Travel Data Center's ongoing National Travel Survey, a telephone survey conducted among more than 1,400 U.S. adults each month.

Registration cost for the 1984 Summer Vacation Travel Outlook Seminar is $60 for Data Center members and $75 for non-members, which includes a copy of the 50-page summer vacation travel forecast.

Full members may attend free of charge and receive a complimentary copy of the summer forecast.

For further information, contact U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036; phone 202/293-1040.##

U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER OFFERS FREE 1984 PROGRAM GUIDE

The U.S. Travel Data Center today released its 1984 Guide to Programs, Membership and Publications. The 28-page guide details the Data Center's 1984 research program, past understanding of changing travel markets, and current publications and membership benefits.

The guide presents a new project in the Data Center's research program, TravelStyle, a proprietary study to identify major psychological segments exclusive to business and leisure travel markets.

Assistant Director Suzanne Cook, who directs the Data Center's survey research, said "TravelStyle will be designed and funded by participants interested in psychological segmentation of the travel market. The results should aid sponsors in positioning their travel products and improving market share." Among the reports which the Data Center will continue to publish in 1984, the guide lists the 1984 Outlook for Travel and Tourism, U.S. Market for Package Tours, and quarterly and annual reports from the National Travel Survey, the continuing survey of travel activity by U.S. residents now in its sixth year.

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICE RISE SLOWS DURING FEBRUARY

Declining gasoline prices and airline fares held the increase in the cost of travel in the U.S. down to 0.3 percent in February 1984, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI). February's small increase follows a 0.8 percent jump registered in January.

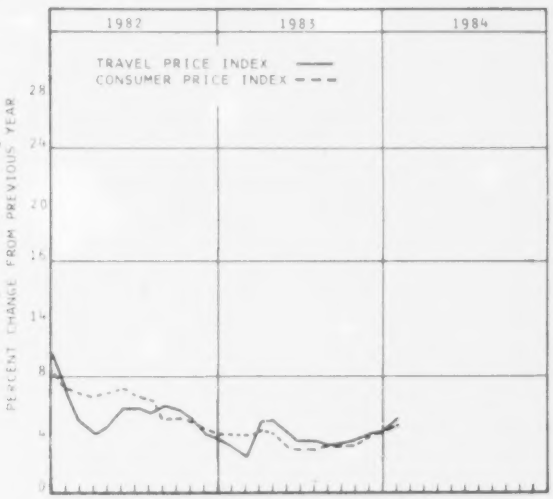
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in February, down from the 0.6 percent rise during January.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 356.3 in February (1967=100).

The cost of lodging out of town led the advance of travel prices with a 1.2 percent increase, followed by intercity bus fares which rose 0.7 percent.

On the other hand, gasoline prices dropped 0.4 percent from January's level, while airline fares and intercity train fares fell 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

The TPI has increased 5.2 percent since February of last year, compared to a 4.6 rise in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 11.6 percent, leading all TPI components during this period, followed by the cost of lodging out of town, up 7.4 percent.##



TRAVEL AND CONSUMER PRICES INCREASE IN FEBRUARY

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components--February, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change January, 1984 to February, 1984	Annual Percent Change February, 1983 to February, 1984
Transportation	-0.2	4.6
Airline Fares	-0.2	5.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.7	11.6
Intercity Train Fares	-0.1	6.2
Taxicab Fares	0.0	2.4
Gasoline	-0.4	2.6
Lodging	1.2	7.4
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.2
Entertainment Services	0.5	4.8
Incidentals	0.4	2.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	5.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	4.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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FRIGID JANUARY WEATHER DISCOURAGES TRAVEL

Hampered by severe weather, travel by U.S. residents in January declined 9 percent compared to year-earlier figures, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report, released today.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 54 million person-trips in January, down from 59 million during the same month in 1983. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

However, those who braved the frigid weather spent more nights away from home and traveled longer distances than were recorded a year earlier. The average trip lasted 4.9 nights, up from 4.3 nights, and covered 100 miles more than in 1983.

Only the volume of business travel, which has increased each month since October 1983, registered growth from the previous year. Vacation travel remained unchanged, and travel to visit friends and relatives fell 14 percent. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as recreation and sightseeing fell 9 percent.

Person-trips by air grew 24 percent, completing one full year of consecutive monthly increases. On the other hand, travel by auto/truck/recreational vehicle fell 13 percent.

Households with $30,000 or more annual income increased their travel by 22 percent, accounting for 57 percent of January's travel. However, those earning less took 17 percent fewer trips.

Ending an eight-month growth trend, the number of adults planning a vacation trip in the next six months declined 1 percent. Of those planning a trip, 53 percent say they will travel by personal motor vehicle, producing a 7 percent decline in planned trips from year-earlier figures. On the other hand, 35 percent anticipate travel by air, 2 percent more than one year ago.

Vacation planners also intend to make greater use of commercial lodging facilities, and they plan to lengthen their stays by over one night more than last year at this time.

Although plans to visit The South and Mountain West/Far West each declined 7 percent, these regions are still the most popular with vacation travel planners. Plans to travel outside the U.S., however, grew by one fourth from last year.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population.##

To allow members and subscribers to take advantage of the copious data produced by the United States Census Bureau, the Data Center will begin reporting its National Travel Survey results by census regions.

During the next twelve months, some information will still be reported according to Discover America Travel Organization (DATO) regions. The states in the census regions are listed in the footnote at the bottom of this page.##

GUIDE (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The U.S. Travel Data Center's research program and reports are valuable for both short- and long-range planning and marketing in the travel industry and for identifying tourism market developments, the economic impact of travel, and trends affecting future travel activity.

The Data Center, which has developed a national reputation for increasing the recognition of the economic importance of travel away from home and improving the understanding of changing travel markets, will send a free 1984 Guide to Programs, Membership and Publications upon request. Address requests to the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone (202) 293-1040.##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	January 1984	% Change from December 1983	% Change from January 1984	Year-to-date % change 1983/84
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,369 million	11.6	10.5	10.5
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,587 million	6.4	10.0	10.0
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,819 million	- 1.1	2.6	2.6
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel motel occupancy rate(3)	65.6 percent	- 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$873 million	8.6	3.9	3.9
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.6 billion	- 5.0	- 3.8	- 3.8
International revenue passenger-miles	3.8 billion	- 0.4	11.4	11.4
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	30.7 billion	- 6.1	5.4	5.4
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	307.6 million	-22.1	23.4	23.4
Travel Price Index(9)	355.1	0.1	4.1	4.1
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	54.0 million	-32.5	- 8.5	- 8.5
Vacation person-trips	32.8 million	-40.8	0.0	0.0
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	674,538	8.9	- 1.0	- 1.0
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	328,028	19.6	32.6	32.6
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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U.S. Travel Data Center

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

May, 1984 Volume 13, Number 5

VACATION TRAVEL TO RISE THIS SUMMER

Leisure travel is on the increase as 107 million Americans will vacation away from home this summer, the U. S. Travel Data Center announced.

More vacationers will head to the seashore than anywhere else, but city destinations are a close second, according to the non-profit research center's report, 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

The summer forecast is based upon interviews with more than 4,000 U.S. adults gathered by the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey.

The Data Center predicts vacationers will spend 1.8 billion nights away from home on 271 million person-trips in June, July and August, 1984. (A person-trip is counted each time one person travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

Overall, summer vacation trips will increase 3 percent over 1983, and nearly one-third of all vacationers are budgeting more for travel than last summer.

The forecast reports 81 percent of summer vacationers will travel by car, truck or recreational vehicle, and 14 percent will be by air, the same proportions as last summer.

Among the regions, the Northeast will generate the most summer vacation travelers. Residents of the Far West, more concerned about travel prices than other residents, are expected to cut their summer travel by 3 percent this year.

The South will again draw the most summer visitors, as 6 percent of vacationers plan to visit Orlando, Florida, home of Walt Disney World and other attractions.

Taking advantage of favorable exchange rates, U.S. vacation travelers to foreign destinations should top 8.3 million this summer, up 4 percent. U.S. vacationers think Mexico offers more travel bargains than other foreign areas.

"Vacation trips will still not reach their pre-recession peak this summer, despite the strong economic recovery," commented Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center. "But vacation nights away from home will reach an all-time high, as should American vacations in foreign destinations."

The complete forecast, 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL SPENDING TOPS $200 BILLION IN 1983

U.S. residents and foreign visitors spent $210 billion on travel in America and its territories during 1983, according to preliminary estimates in the U.S. Travel Data Center's travel industry guide, TravelTab 1984, released

The pocket guide reports spending by travelers away from home in the U.S. increased almost 7 percent over 1982 levels. U.S. residents spent $199 billion in 1983, a 7.3 increase, and foreign visitors spent $11 billion. Foreign visitors' spending, which fell almost 1 percent, declined for the second consecutive year.

Spending on travel directly generated $46 billion in wage and salary income for 4.6 million U.S. workers and enriched federal, state and local trea-

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES STEADY DURING MARCH

The cost of travel in the U. S., as measured by the U. S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), rose 0.3 percent in March 1984, equaling the rate of increase registered in February.

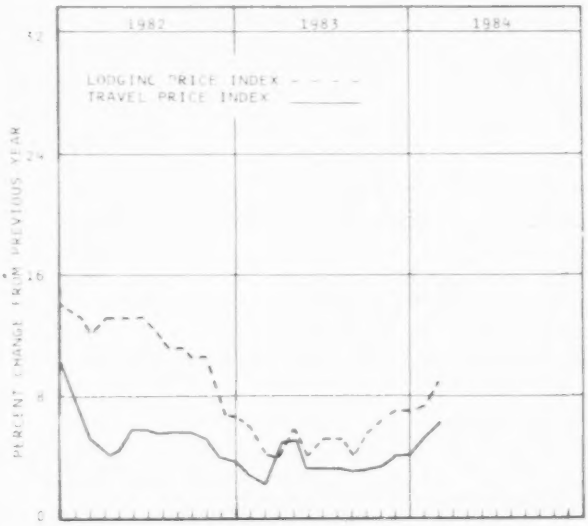
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in March, down from the 0.5 percent rise during February.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 357.4 in March (1967=100).

The cost of lodging out of town rose 0.8 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by incidental purchases which increased 0.5 percent. Food away from home rose 0.4 percent.

On the other hand, gasoline prices, airline fares and intercity bus fares each dropped 0.1 percent from February's levels, while intercity rail fares showed no change.

The TPI has increased 6.1 percent since March of last year, compared to a 4.7 percent rise in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 9.8 percent, leading all TPI components during this period, followed by the cost of lodging out of town, up 8.5 percent. ##



LODGING PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN MARCH

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
March, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change February, 1984 to March, 1984	Annual Percent Change March, 1983 to March, 1984
Transportation	-0.1	6.2
Airline Fares	-0.1	6.5
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.1	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.1
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.6
Gasoline	-0.1	5.7
Lodging	0.8	8.5
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.2
Entertainment Services	0.3	5.1
Incidentals	0.5	1.8
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	6.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	4.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL DECLINES IN FEBRUARY

Travel by U.S. residents declined 8 percent in February, compared to year-earlier figures, but the average length of stay continued to increase, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 45 million person-trips in February, down from 49 million during the same month in 1983. (A person-trip is counted each time someone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

On the other hand, the average trip duration, which has increased in 11 of the past 14 months, jumped to 5.8 nights away from home, up from 5.0 nights one year ago.

Business/convention travel and vacation travel declined the least, about 7 percent each, followed by travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, which dropped 11 percent. Travel to visit friends and relatives fell 21 percent.

After 12 consecutive monthly increases, person-trips by air fell 10 percent in February. Travel by auto/truck/RV declined 6 percent.

The number of adults planning a vacation trip in the next six months declined 3 percent, following a 1 percent decline in January. Moreover, plans to travel by air registered the first decrease since September 1983, when overall travel intentions fell 11 percent. On the brighter side, intentions to travel by personal motor vehicle increased 8 percent.

Vacation planners also intend to decrease their use of commercial lodging by 3 percent. ##

TRAVELTAB (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

suries by $22.5 billion.

TravelTab 1984 is based on the Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982, showing the Data Center's estimates of U.S. travel spending in 1982 and its impact on each state, to be released in June. (Detailed data on 1983 travel spending in every state will not be ready until mid-1985.)

TravelTab 1984, a six-panel quick-reference guide to U.S. and international travel volume and expenditures, is being sent to Data Center members and is available to others for $4 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL POSTS MODERATE DECLINE IN FOURTH QUARTER

Travel during the fourth quarter of 1983 posted moderate declines, but travelers spent 10 percent more nights away from home, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report.

The national non-profit research center, which has conducted a monthly telephone survey about travel for five years, reported U.S. residents took 253.3 million person-trips in October, November and December, 3.6 percent less than one year earlier. (A person-trip is counted each time someone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Despite the family-oriented holidays in November and December, travel to visit friends and relatives fell 7 percent from fourth quarter 1982 levels. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, declined 6 percent.

Vacation travel fell 11 percent; however, the average length of stay covered 6.7 nights, producing a 12 percent increase in nights away from home.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analyses and comparisons with 1982. It is being sent to Data Center members, and is available to others for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	February 1984	% Change from January 1984	% Change from February 1983	Year-to-date % change 1983/84
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,477 million	4.6	14.5	12.5
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,357 million	0.9	10.0	10.0
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,702 million	- 0.6	6.3	5.3
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	66.6 percent	1.5	0.6	0.3
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$903 million	3.4	7.2	5.6
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.8 billion	- 4.2	- 4.2	- 4.0
International revenue passenger-miles	3.2 billion	-15.8	14.8	13.0
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.4 billion	2.2	0.0	- 2.8
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	29.2 billion	- 4.8	7.7	6.4
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	356.3	0.3	5.2	4.6
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	45.3 million	-16.1	- 7.7	- 8.1
Vacation person-trips	24.2 million	-26.2	- 6.6	- 2.9
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	9,806,224	17.3	7.7	3.9
Overnight stays	471,271	29.2	- 0.8	- 3.5
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	653,874	- 3.0	4.4	1.6
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	383,421	0.3	13.9	22.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,237 thousand	- 0.5	3.6	4.2

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

June 1984 Volume 13, Number 6

1985 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM MOVES TO NEW DATE AND PLACE

After meeting in Washington, D.C., every December for the past nine years, the tenth annual Travel Outlook Forum moves to Dallas, Texas, on September 14, 1984.

"Travel Marketing Strategies for Growth" will be the theme of the forum, comprising the opening day of the Travel Industry Association of America's (TIA) Travel America Trends National Conference and Showcase at the Loew's Anatole Hotel.

The forum program will cover the same critical topics as in years past: travel trends in 1984; the outlook for transportation, parks, attractions and hospitality sectors; and forecasts for the economy and international travel.

The outlook for business travel, a popular addition to last year's program, will also appear this year.

"We will address making the most of the opportunities for growth in the coming year," said Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Data Center director and forum moderator.

The TIA Travel America Trends National Conference is a three-day program beginning on September 13th with a public relations seminar and "A Taste of Texas" reception. Following the Travel Outlook Forum on the 14th, the conference program also offers two days of seminars on a host of travel marketing topics, technology for the future, government affairs, labor-management relations, and travel market segmentation research; a Texas rodeo; a showcase demonstrating new technologies and their uses in the travel industry; and a keynote address by Dr. Charles Garfield, an authority on peak performance and extraordinary productivity.

Registration fee for the three-day national conference is $250 until July 31 and $295 thereafter for members of the U.S. Travel Data Center, TIA, and the Travel and Tourism Research Association, which is a co-sponsor of the Travel Outlook Forum. For the forum only, registration is $175.

For more information, contact the U.S. Travel Data Center (202/293-1040), TIA (202/293-1433), or TTRA(801/581-3351).

TTRA is devoted to promoting orderly and effective development and marketing within the travel industry by providing professional leadership in travel research.

TIA directs its efforts for the promotion of travel to and within the United States by means of its Discover America marketing activities and encourages governmental initiatives that would enhance travel and protect the travel marketplace. ##

ANNUAL MEETING
of
U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER MEMBERS

September 15, 1984
7:30 a.m.- 8:45 a.m.
Loew's Anatole Hotel
Dallas, Texas

DATA CENTER PLANS NEW PROJECT

The U.S. Travel Data Center plans to expand its continuing research with a study of business travel, announced Data Center Assistant Director Suzanne Cook.

"The Business Travel Study will be the only ongoing study monitoring business travel of U.S. residents," said Ms. Cook, who originated the project.

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES RISE SHARPLY IN APRIL

Washington, D.C. -- The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), rose 1.1 percent in April, the largest increase in a single month since April of last year.

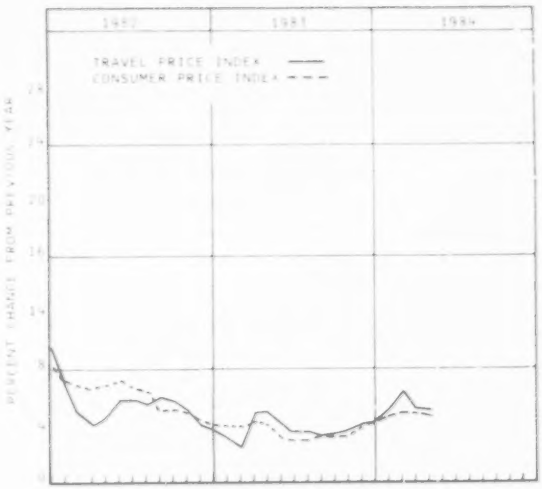
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in April 1984, up from the 0.2 percent rise during March.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 361.3 in April (1967=100).

The cost of lodging out of town climbed 3.0 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by a 1.5 percent increase in the price of gasoline. The cost of incidental purchases rose 0.7 percent.

On the other hand, airline fares dropped 0.3 percent from March's level, while intercity train fares showed no change.

The TPI has increased 4.9 percent since April of last year, compared to a 4.5 percent rise in the CPI. The cost of lodging while out of town has increased 10.3 percent to lead all TPI components this 12-month period, followed by an 8.6 percent increase in intercity bus fares. ##



TRAVEL PRICE INCREASES STABILIZE AFTER RECENT SURGE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
April, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change March, 1984 to April, 1984	Annual Percent Change April, 1983 to April, 1984
Transportation	0.5	2.5
Airline Fares	-0.3	2.5
Intercity Bus Fares	0.3	8.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.1
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.3
Gasoline	1.5	1.7
Lodging	3.0	10.3
Food Away From Home	0.3	4.1
Entertainment Services	0.4	4.9
Incidentals	0.7	2.5
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	1.1	4.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	4.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. ISSN: 0744-6233.

TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

MARCH TRAVEL DECLINES

Plagued by a major snowstorm in the Northeast, the number of Americans traveling in March fell nearly 9 percent, according to the latest National Travel Survey report released by the U.S. Travel Data Center today.

A late-April Easter holiday also contributed to the decline, since many families took their Easter holiday trips during March of the previous year.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 30 million trips during March 1984, a decline of 15 percent from year-earlier levels.

Moreover, Americans stayed away from home almost one night less on the average than one year ago, the third decline in 15 months, and the average trip covered 860 round-trip miles, down from 940 in March 1983.

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment declined the least: 2 percent, while business/convention travel and visits to friends and relatives declined the most. Weekend travel remained nearly the same as one year ago.

Air travel declined 14 percent from year-earlier figures, posting its second decline since January 1983. Travel by auto/truck/RV also declined significantly.

On the other hand, Americans with family incomes of $30,000 or more annually maintained the same level of travel activity as during the previous March and comprised 65 percent of March travelers.

The number of adults planning a vacation trip in the next six months declined 9 percent from last year's March survey, while the number who are undecided increased 29 percent. However, plans to travel by air grew one percentage point to 29 percent of the total. Sixty-three percent plan to travel by personal motor vehicle, the same as last year.

Plans to use commercial lodging declined 18 percent, and plans to stay with friends and relatives while on vacation declined 6 percent. In addition, would-be vacationers plan to scale back their stay away from home to an average 8.8 nights, down from 9.3 nights in 1983.

The South will be the most popular destination in the U.S., attracting 17 percent of all vacationers. Ten percent plan to travel outside the U.S.

The National Travel Survey is a monthly telephone survey of over 1,400 American adults. Results are projectable to the total adult population. ##

PROJECT (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Information on 3,000 business trips per year will be gathered from the Data Center's National Travel Survey, now in its sixth year."The National Travel Survey has proven to be a very flexible research vehicle, and a cost-effective way to do research," Ms. Cook commented.

The study will be funded directly by participants' sponsorship and will examine such aspects of business travel as purpose, frequency and mode of travel, method of payment, influences on business travel decisions and use of frequent traveler programs. Data will compare travel habits of frequent and less frequent business travelers.

The cost of participation in the study will be $8500, with discounts for Data Center members and National Travel Survey subscribers.

Participants, who will have exclusive access to the results of the study, will receive three interim reports and an annual report each year, and will have the option of adding custom questions to the survey for an additional fee. Early participants will have the added benefit of helping to design the questionnaire to be used in the study.

For further information, contact Suzanne D. Cook, assistant director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036, 202/293-1040. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	March	% Change from February 1984	% Change from March 1983	Year-to-date % change 1984/83
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,857 million	15.3	13.5	12.9
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,129 million	9.7	8.2	10.1
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,521 million	7.2	6.7	6.8
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	65.0 percent	- 2.4	3.7	1.6
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$1,034 million	14.5	5.4	5.5
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.8 billion	21.4	- 9.7	- 6.2
International revenue passenger-miles	4.0 billion	26.4	17.9	14.7
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	35.5 billion	22.0	4.3	5.4
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	357.4	0.3	6.1	5.1
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	52.7 million	16.3	-21.8	-13.4
Vacation person-trips	35.9 million	48.3	- 8.2	- 5.0
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	13,136,792	34.0	1.8	3.0
Overnight stays	627,828	33.2	- 1.4	- 2.6
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,033,021	58.0	13.1	6.3
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	417,800	9.0	- 1.0	7.9
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,512 thousand	4.4	- 4.8	0.9

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S. Travel Data Center

July 1984 Volume 13, Number 7

1982 TRAVEL IMPACT VARIES AMONG STATES

Travel spending in Tennessee jumped nearly 20 percent in 1982 as a result of the Knoxville World's Fair, but a dozen states, primarily in the Great Lakes region, posted declines from the previous year, according to a report released by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The report, Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982, is the fifth in this unique series of annual estimates, detailing changes in travel's economic impact by state and major industry component in the recession year.

The report found total travel spending in the U.S. reached $197 billion in 1982, up nearly 3 percent from the previous year.

Although national employment fell nearly 2 percent in 1982, employment attributable to travel spending declined only 1 percent. Moreover, travel was the largest generator of jobs in 12 states and was among the top three private employers in 41 states for the year.

Top Ten States in U.S. Domestic Travel Expenditures, 1982

State	1982 total U.S. Travel Expenditures ($billions)	1982/1981 Change (percent)
California	$24.6	2.7
Florida	14.6	5.7
Texas	13.7	8.8
New York	12.9	3.5
New Jersey	7.1	11.1
Pennsylvania	7.1	2.0
Nevada	5.5	1.1
Illinois	5.4	- 1.4
Ohio	5.4	- 2.8
Michigan	5.1	- 2.5

The 55-page Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982 contains estimates of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. It is being sent to members of the Data Center, and is available to others for $45.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. **

U.S. TRAVEL VOLUME POSTS NO GROWTH IN 1983

Travel by Americans remained virtually unchanged from depressed 1982 levels, although the number of nights spent away from home grew 11 percent, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Full Year Report, released today.

The report, which summarizes results of the Data Center's monthly telephone National Travel Survey conducted in 1983, revealed that 65 percent of all Americans traveled away from home in 1983, producing 1.1 billion person-trips, a 1 percent decline from the recession year 1982. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 or more miles away from home.)

Travel during the early spring and late summer was unusually weak, but travel declined most during December, when record low temperatures discouraged travelers.

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, grew 6 percent. On the other hand, travel to visit friends and relatives declined 6 percent.

Vacation travel, traditionally the mainstay of the travel market, weakened 3 percent. Business/convention travel decreased 4 percent.

On the bright side, travel by air grew 20 percent, increasing its market share from 14 percent of total travel in 1982 to 18 percent. However, travel by

(Continued on page 3)

MAY TRAVEL COSTS RISE

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), increased 0.5 percent in May, down from the 1.1 percent rise registered in April.

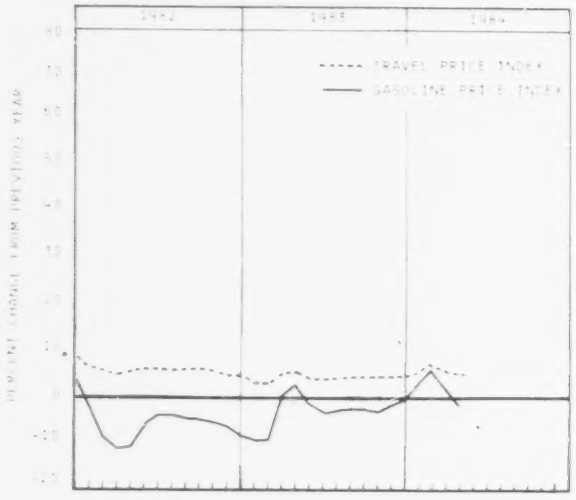
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in May 1984, down from the 0.5 percent rise during April.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 363.2 in May (1967=100).

Airline fares climbed 1.4 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by a 0.7 percent increase in the price of gasoline. The cost of food away from home rose 0.5 percent.

On the other hand, the cost of entertainment services dropped 0.5 percent from April's level, and the cost of incidental purchases fell 0.3 percent.

The TPI has increased 4.6 percent since May of last year, compared to a 4.2 percent rise in the CPI. ##



MAY GASOLINE PRICES FALL BELOW YEAR-EARLIER LEVELS

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
May, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April, 1984 to May, 1984	Annual Percent Change May, 1983 to May, 1984
Transportation	1.0	2.5
Airline Fares	1.4	5.5
Intercity Bus Fares	0.3	7.0
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.0
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.4
Gasoline	0.7	-1.1
Lodging	0.0	8.5
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.4
Entertainment Services	-0.5	4.2
Incidentals	-0.3	2.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.5	4.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL DECLINES TWO PERCENT IN APRIL

Although pleasure travel grew substantially in April, gains were offset by a drop in business travel that helped produce an overall 2 percent decline compared to the previous year, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 37 million trips and 74 million person-trips during April, down 2 percent from the levels recorded one year ago. (A person-trip is recorded each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

auto/truck/recreational vehicle fell 5 percent.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more increased their travel 6 percent, comprising 42 percent of total travel in 1983. On the other hand, households earning less reported an 8 percent decrease in travel.

The South was the most popular region for American visitors, as in the previous year, capturing 23 percent of the 1983 U.S. travel market. However, the number of visitors to the region declined 3 percent. Travel to New England grew the most in 1983, up 13 percent. The greatest number of travelers came from The Great Lakes Country, which produced 21 percent of all travelers, followed by The South, which generated 19 percent.

Travel to places outside the U.S. grew 28 percent in 1983 as many Americans took advantage of the strong U.S. dollar in foreign markets.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Full Year Report includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1982. It is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for $90.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. ##

Pleasure travel grew 10 percent, its first increase in 1984, while the late Easter holiday boosted travel to visit friends and relatives by 25 percent. However, "other pleasure" travel for such activities as outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment fell 7 percent. Business/convention travel, which has been depressed since February, posted the largest decrease. The average trip covered 760 miles in April, up from 720 miles one year earlier.

Also, Americans spent slightly more nights away from home on the average. For the first time this year, vacation travel posted a substantial increase, although trips were somewhat shorter in both distance and duration than one year ago. On the other hand, weekend travel declined for the tenth consecutive month.

Travel by air grew 10 percent, unaffected by the overall decline. However, travel by auto/truck/recreational vehicle fell 2 percent.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more increased their travel by 11 percent and comprised 52 percent of total travel in April. The number of U.S. adult residents planning a vacation trip in the next six months stayed the same as one year ago, but the number who are undecided grew considerably.

Plans to use commercial lodging grew 11 percent, while plans to stay with friends and relatives declined. Also, more vacation planners say they will travel by air, and plans to travel by personal motor vehicle fell 7 percent.

Although The South was still the most popular destination region, the plans to visit this region fell 6 percent. The number of Americans planning to vacation in the Northeast grew 13 percent, comprising 19 percent of the total. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	April, 1984	% Change from March, 1984	% Change from April, 1983	Year-to-date % change 1984/83
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,804 million	- 1.9	15.5	13.6
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,200 million	0.4	7.7	8.6
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,790 million	- 0.5	4.7	5.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	65.0 percent	0.0	- 0.7	1.1
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$990 million	- 4.3	6.0	5.6
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.1 billion	- 4.6	1.7	- 4.2
International revenue passenger-miles	4.3 billion	6.4	18.6	15.8
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.0 billion	2.6	- 4.8	- 2.6
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	36.9 billion	4.2	7.5	6.0
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	361.3	1.1	4.9	5.1
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	74.0 million	40.4	- 1.9	- 9.9
Vacation person-trips	49.5 million	37.9	28.6	4.5
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	1,071,257	3.7	- 3.2	3.2
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	560,380	34.1	4.6	6.8
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,750 thousand	3.7	3.8	1.7

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Travel Data Center

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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U.S. Travel Data Center

August 1984 Volume 13, Number 8

TOP THEME PARK ANALYST TO ADDRESS FORUM

"Travel Marketing Strategies for Growth", the theme of the 1985 Travel Outlook Forum on September 14 in Dallas, Texas, will provide the framework for Harold Vogel's comments on the outlook for theme parks and the conditions and major trends in the entertainment industry.

Vogel, senior entertainment analyst and vice president of Merrill Lynch, will participate in a panel discussion on the outlook for recreation and attractions. He has been with Merrill Lynch for seven years, where his work has included annual surveys of theme parks. Vogel writes and lectures frequently on the entertainment industry, and Institutional Investor Magazine voted him top entertainment analyst in 1983.

Ed Stone, vice president for marketing of Opryland USA, will moderate the recreation and attractions panel. Other panel members are Luisa Kriesberg, public information director of the Museum of Modern Art, speaking on the outlook for cultural attractions; and Derrick A. Crandall, president of the American Recreation Coalition, addressing the outlook for outdoor recreation.

John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling book Megatrends, will give the luncheon address, and Charles Lieberman, vice president and senior economist at Shearson Lehman/American Express, will present the economic outlook for 1985.

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center, also will speak at the forum, discussing travel trends in 1985, and summarizing the outlook for travel sectors. Dr. Frechtling, who presented the Data Center's forecast for summer vacation travel last May, is frequently quoted and widely accepted as an authority on American travel trends.

Other speakers include:

- Don Wynegar, director of research, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, addressing the international travel outlook;
- Harold Morgan, director of research, American Bus Association, addressing the outlook for intercity bus transportation;
- Robert Cleverdon, Economist Newspapers Group, London, addressing international perspectives on travel;

(Continued on page 3)

TOURISM'S TOP TWENTY ANSWERS MOST-ASKED QUESTIONS

Disney World in Orlando, Florida, tops the list of American theme parks with 13.8 million visitors. Swimming was the most popular participation sport in 1982. Travel advertising expenditures by the top 20 states totalled over $23.9 million, with New York in the number-one slot.

These figures are part of the 1984 edition of Tourism's Top Twenty, a compilation of frequently requested facts and figures on travel, tourism and recreation, released today. This travel industry almanac, published jointly by the U.S. Travel Data Center and the University of Colorado, was updated from its popular 1980 edition. It provides fast facts on a wide array of tourism-related subjects, including hotels and resorts, advertising, airlines, attractions, expenditures, recreation and world travel.

"The popularity of the first edition showed a need for an updated single source of answers to the questions the travel industry most frequently asks us," said Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling,

(Continued on page 3)

JUNE TRAVEL PRICES POST SLIGHT INCREASE

The cost of travel in the U.S. in June, as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), posted the smallest monthly increase since December 1983, growing only 0.2 percent.

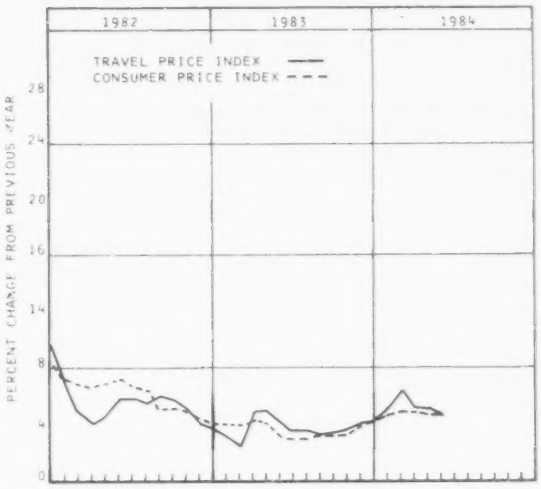
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in June 1984, the same rate of increase registered in May.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 364.1 in June (1967=100).

Intercity train fares climbed 2.1 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by a 1.9 percent increase in airline fares. The cost of entertainment services rose 0.4 percent.

On the other hand, intercity bus fares dropped 0.9 percent from May's level, while gasoline prices and lodging out of town fell 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

The TPI has increased 4.2 percent since June of last year, the same as the increase in the CPI. Intercity train fares grew 8.0 percent to lead all TPI components during this period, followed by a 7.9 percent increase in the cost of lodging. Gasoline prices are 2.9 percent lower than one year ago. ##



CONSUMER AND TRAVEL PRICES POST SAME RATE OF INCREASE IN MAY

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
June, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change May, 1984 to June, 1984	Annual Percent Change June, 1983 to June, 1984
Transportation	0.7	2.1
Airline Fares	1.9	6.4
Intercity Bus Fares	- 0.9	5.5
Intercity Train Fares	2.1	8.0
Taxicab Fares	0.2	2.9
Gasoline	- 0.5	- 2.9
Lodging	- 0.4	7.9
Food Away From Home	0.2	4.3
Entertainment Services	0.4	4.0
Incidentals	- 0.3	1.8
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.2	4.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. ISSN: 0744-6233.

TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

TRAVEL INCREASES IN MAY

Travel by U.S. residents during May increased 8 percent over unusually depressed year-earlier levels, but still failed to reach pre-recession heights, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reports Americans took 80 million person-trips during May, up from 74 million during the same month in 1983. (A person-trip is recorded each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

While both vacation and business/convention travel rose substantially, they still fell short of pre-recession levels. Travel for "other pleasure" activities such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment grew 8 percent, but a dramatic drop in visits to friends and relatives depressed overall pleasure travel by 5 percent.

May also marked the eleventh consecutive month of decline in weekend travel.

On the brighter side, Americans stayed away from home one night longer in May and covered an average 840 miles, up from 3.8 nights and 700 miles one year ago.

Travelers with an annual family income of $30,000 or more increased travel substantially and comprised 54 percent of total travel in May.

The number of Americans planning vacation trips in the next six months remained about the same as one year ago, supporting the prediction of relatively flat summer travel outlined last May in the U.S. Travel Data Center's annual summer vacation travel forecast. ##

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS SERVICE SALES

The hotel/motel sector of the travel industry enjoyed sales of $31.6 billion during 1983, a 9.6 increase over the previous year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Amusement and recreation service sales totalled $27.6 billion, up 10.7 percent.

Bureau Business Division staff indicate the annual survey of service industry receipts will be expanded to provide 1984 sales data on more sectors. The Bureau intends to publish sales receipts for travel agents and amusement parks about this time next year.

For further information, contact James M. Aanestad, special assistant for expanded services, 301/763-7347. ##

FORUM (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

- Richard B. Robertson, associate administrator, Federal Highway Administration, addressing the outlook for automobile transportation;
- Derrick A. Crandall, president, American Recreation Coalition, addressing the outlook for outdoor recreation;
- Alan Fleschner, publisher, Travel Weekly Magazine, addressing travel agency outlook;
- Robert E. Gall, vice president of transportation marketing, Amtrak, addressing the outlook for intercity rail transportation.

The Travel Outlook Forum, which will be held at Loew's Anatole Hotel in Dallas, comprises the opening day of the Travel America Trends National Conference and Showcase, sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America. ##

TOP TWENTY (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

director of the Data Center, in releasing the study.

Tourism's Top Twenty: 1984 Edition contains over 90 tables ranking cities, states and countries by number of visitors, expenditures, revenues and other criteria. It also contains a detailed index and extensive listing of sources.

Tourism's Top Twenty: 1984 Edition is available for $25 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	May 1984	% Change from April 1984	% Change from May 1983	Year-to-date % change 1984/83
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,934 million	4.6	13.0	13.5
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,236 million	- 0.5	7.3	8.6
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 9,033 million	1.9	3.9	5.4
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	67.5 percent	4.8	3.8	2.3
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$ 1,035 million	4.5	5.0	5.5
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.3 billion	1.4	4.1	- 2.6
International revenue passenger-miles	4.9 billion	14.4	14.6	15.5
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.3 billion	14.5	- 3.4	- 2.9
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	39.1 billion	5.9	5.5	5.9
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	363.2	0.5	4.5	5.0
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	80.1 million	8.2	8.4	- 5.8
Vacation person-trips	54.0 million	9.1	45.6	13.3
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	23,737,837	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	1,367,045	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	860,870	-19.7	- 6.7	1.0
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	813,357	45.1	-10.9	0.3
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,873 thousand	2.9	5.1	2.1

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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September 1984 Volume 13, Number 9

TRAVEL INDUSTRY BENEFITS FROM ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Despite a disappointing summer vacation travel season in many parts of the country, travel industry receipts posted significant growth over 1983 during the first half of this year, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center, told the tenth annual Travel Outlook Forum in Dallas, Texas, on September 14.

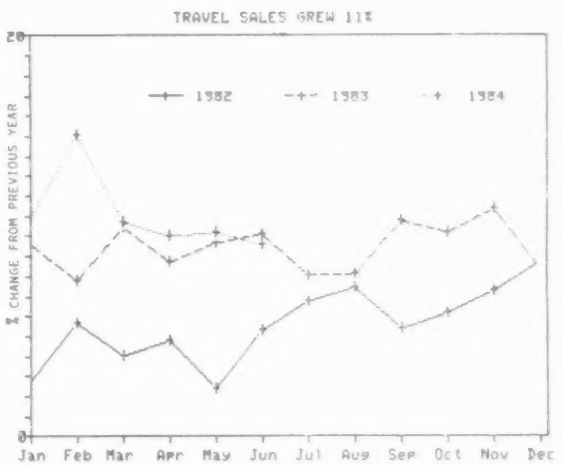
According to Frechtling, travel industry receipts in the first half of 1984 rose nearly 11 percent over year-earlier figures, a rate of growth almost 20 percent greater than that registered in 1983.

Frechtling reported domestic airline receipts increased 17 percent in the first half, their highest rate of growth in four years, leading all travel industry sectors. Although eating and drinking place sales rose at a rate of 9 percent for the same period, slower than 1983's 10.5 percent, hotel/ motel receipts rose over 13 percent, outpacing any yearly increase since 1980.

In the intercity passenger transportation sector, Amtrak has posted the largest percentage growth in passenger-miles: up 11.1 percent, the best performance since 1979. Intercity travel by personal automobile, truck or recreation vehicle has grown an encouraging 6 percent, the greatest rise in at least 10 years. "Declining gasoline prices and improved fuel efficiency are no doubt contributing to this healthy picture," Frechtling noted.

However, despite the improvement in industry receipts the domestic travel market has not expanded in real terms as anticipated in this strong economic recovery, Frechtling's analysis shows.

According to the 1984 National Travel Survey, the U.S. Travel Data Center's monthly telephone survey, U.S. resident travel during first-half 1984 fell 4 percent from the previous year, to 423 million person-trips (one person traveling 100 miles or more away from home on one trip), suggesting some deterioration from the 1 percent decline for full year 1983. 1984 marks the third consecutive year that total U.S. person-trips have fallen.



Frechtling commented, "The first half of 1984 produced a lackluster domestic travel market, growing more slowly than the overall economy in real terms and producing employment growth outpaced by other major industries. While much of the travel industry recognized that

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES RISE MODERATELY IN AUGUST

Increases in intercity bus fares, lodging and airline fares boosted the cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), 1.1 percent in July, the largest increase in three months.

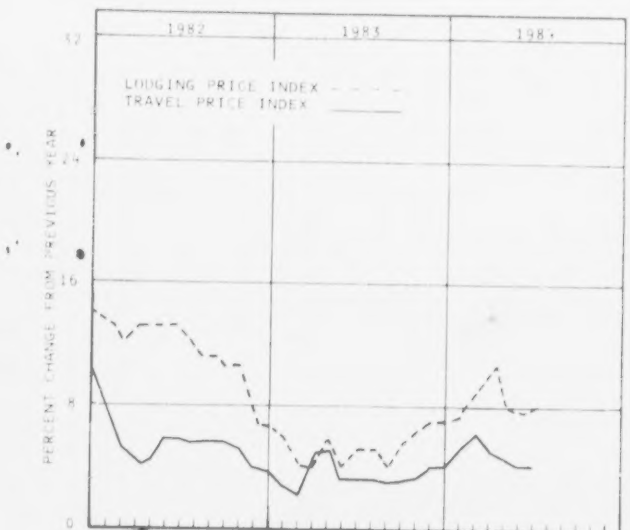
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose only 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in July 1984, the same rate of increase for the third consecutive month.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 367.3 in July (1967=100).

Intercity bus fares climbed 3.0 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by a 2.1 percent increase in the cost of lodging while out of town. Airline fares rose 1.8 percent.

On the other hand, gasoline prices dropped 1.4 percent from June's level, and the cost of incidental purchases and intercity train fares remained virtually unchanged from the previous month.

The TPI has increased 4.2 percent since July of last year, nearly the same as the 4.1 percent increase in the CPI. Intercity bus fares grew 8.6 percent to lead all components during this period, followed by an 8.1 percent increase in lodging costs. Gasoline prices, however, are 5.0 percent lower than one year ago. ##



LODGING PRICE INCREASES CONTINUE TO EXCEED THOSE OF OVERALL INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
July, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change June, 1984 to July, 1984	Annual Percent Change July, 1983 to July, 1984
Transportation	0.4	1.7
Airline Fares	1.8	7.5
Intercity Bus Fares	3.0	8.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	5.7
Taxicab Fares	0.2	3.1
Gasoline	-1.4	-5.0
Lodging	2.1	8.1
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.6
Entertainment Services	1.6	5.3
Incidentals	*	1.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	1.1	4.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	4.1

* Less than 0.05 percent

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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JUNE TRAVEL DIPS SLIGHTLY

A large increase in vacation travel in June nearly offset falling business/convention travel to produce an overall travel decline of less than one percent, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey results.

The total number of person-trips fell from 117.2 million in June 1983 to 116.5, following an 8 percent gain in overall travel in May. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported that vacation travel in June 1984 grew 16 percent over the previous year, most of the growth attributable to a sharp increase in vacation travel outside the contiguous United States.

Travel for "other pleasure" posted a 2.6 percent increase over last year, while weekend person-trips fell 12.9 percent for the same period, marking twelve months of continuous decline.

Person-trips by air increased for the fourth consecutive month, while those by auto/truck/RV travel fell 1.0 percent from June 1983.

Although average trip distance fell from 960 miles in June 1983 to 800 miles this June, trip duration remained the same, with Americans spending an average of 5.5 nights away from home. Families with $30,000 or more of annual income increased their travel by 7 percent, and comprised 46 percent of total travel for June.

Travel both to and from the Great Lakes Country posted the largest increase in June from 1983 levels, due to the region's relatively strong economic recovery. Travel to The South was up 9.1 percent, while travel to the Northeast rose 14.6 percent.

The survey also showed total travel intentions for the next six months fell 3 percent from June 1983. ##

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

pent-up demand for consumer durables and strong dollar exchange rates would restrain domestic travel activity for a time in the new recovery, none of us anticipated the transition back to 'normal' consumption patterns would last so long."

Frechtling's "Travel Trends in 1984", with tables and charts, will be sent to full members and will be updated in the 200-page proceedings of the 1985 Travel Outlook Forum, the 1985 Outlook for Travel and Tourism, available in January 1985. To obtain a copy, send $75.00 (prepaid only) to the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. The publication will be sent to all Data Center members as a membership benefit. ##

DATA CENTER ANNOUNCES STAFF CHANGES

Nancy A. Mina has been promoted to manager of economic studies of the U.S. Travel Data Center, announced Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Data Center director.

For the last three years, Mina served as economic analyst for the Data Center. In her new position, she will be responsible for annual estimates of the economic impact of travel at the national, state and local levels.

Mina holds a bachelor's degree in business and economics from Guilford College in North Carolina, and is currently completing a master's degree in economics at American University in Washington, D.C.

Alfreda M. Cardwell joins the Data Center as research analyst, replacing Mina. Her responsibilities include analyzing the results of the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey. Cardwell is a graduate of Virginia Commonwealth University, where she received both a bachelor's degree in marketing and an M.B.A. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	September	% Change from August, 1984	% Change from September, 1983	Year-to-date % change 1984/83
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,929 million	2.1	14.6	14.7
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,284 million	0.7	4.7	7.9
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,696 million	- 3.6	0.2	4.5
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$ 1,036 million	2.4	6.7	6.5
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	17.6 billion	8.4	0.8	- 2.0
International revenue passenger-miles	5.7 billion	16.6	15.2	15.4
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.6 billion	13.5	- 2.6	- 2.8
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	41.6 billion	6.1	5.3	5.8
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	483.9 million	25.8	28.3	11.1
Travel Price Index(9)	364.1	0.2	4.2	4.8
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	116.5 million	45.4	- 0.6	- 4.4
Vacation person-trips	85.5 million	58.3	16.3	14.2
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	794,541	- 7.7	- 6.6	- 0.3
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,420,411	74.6	- 0.4	0.04
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,967 thousand	1.4	- 0.6	1.7

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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